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The World Alliance *for* International Friendship Through the Churches

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL

History, Work, Plans and Program

OFFICE: 70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

70

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INTRODUCTION

THE World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches was organized in August, 1914, at exactly the same time that the World War began. The delegates to this meeting, which was held at Constance, had difficulty in getting away from Germany. Finally enough of those who had been present at Constance reached London, so that the work of organization was completed, and the men and women who had sat together to consider ways and means by which the church could function in all countries in bringing about a common understanding that would make war impossible, went home to their respective nations and immediately lost themselves in the tasks incident to the greatest war in the history of the world.

HISTORICAL

During the years preceding the great war an ever-increasing number of men in the principal countries of the world had been thinking about the necessity of a new world order. All were convinced that the old order was based on a wrong philosophy of national life. The militaristic philosophy carried out by the Napoleonic and Bismarckian type of leader was bringing the world to ruin. Many men felt that the times demanded a new type of leadership, one that would call for the application of Christian principles to the affairs of nations. It was at this time that the idea of a League of Nations began to emerge. Through its instrumentality, the clergymen and laymen of many lands saw the only hope for the application of the Golden Rule to international affairs.

Czar Nicholas II initiated The Hague Conference. But neither the conference of 1899 nor that of 1907 brought about any reduction of armaments. Methods for refining the art of warfare were discussed, but following the last Hague Conference, the European nations entered into a greater rivalry in armaments and war preparations than had been noticeable in any previous age.

Following the second Hague Conference, men on both sides of the Atlantic began to meet in groups for the purpose of devising plans whereby international relations could be influenced for good by the united forces of religion. The churches of the world had not hitherto combined their powers with the view to Christianizing the actions of diplomatists and jurists, nor for the purpose of inspiring and informing the men in government circles.

On May 6, 1907, in Exeter Hall, London, delegates from many churches voted to prepare a memorial for circulation among the churches in America, Great Britain and the Continent. These memorials were signed by leading representatives of the churches in the various nations. Baroness Von Suttner, Mr. J. Allen Baker, M. P., the Master of Polwarth; Mr. Charles Stevenson, the Hon. Mrs. Fremantle, Mrs. Walter Scott, and Mr. W. T. Stead figured largely in this preparatory European work. The memorials were graciously received by the President of The Hague Conference. A second mark of progress towards co-operation came in 1908. A great interchange movement took place between the religious leaders of Great Britain and Germany. The handbook prepared by the British Council reports that "130 representatives of the German Churches—Lutheran, Roman Catholic, and non-Conformist—visited England as guests of representative men of the English Churches, and the following year a similar number of representatives of the various organized bodies of Christians in Great Britain visited Germany. One outcome of these visits was the formation in each country of a Churches' Council for promoting friendly relations between Great Britain and Germany. Some 12,000 persons in Great Britain joined the British Council, of which the President was the Archbishop of Canterbury; and about 4,000 persons in Germany became members of the German Council. The executives of these councils were in close and constant communication."

The movement grew. Delegates from England and Germany were appointed to attend the Mohonk Conference of International Arbitration. This conference expressed a keen desire for a unification of the Christian forces for the purpose of organizing the churches against war as a means for the settlement of international disputes. Through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie it was possible to call together representatives of countries interested and hold two preliminary conferences.

Synchronizing with the proposal of the English, German and American groups was an appeal of the Swiss Reformed Churches, which were profoundly stirred by the sight of the war clouds which were clearly to be seen on the horizon even in 1913. This appeal summoned the churches of the world to enlist in a movement for promoting international peace. And so at the call of the Swiss pastors a conference of international delegates was called in Constance, Germany, August 1, 1914. At this conference the World Alliance was born, appealing to the Church of Christ to use its moral and spiritual power in the cause of peace. This was the first time the representatives of the churches had come together from all parts of the world to consider the relation of Christianity to International Peace. It was, of course, too late to have any effect upon the terrible tragedy which broke upon the world even as they were gathered together at Constance, praying in an upper chamber of the Hotel Insel, a spot hallowed by many sacred memories of John Huss and other Christian leaders. In the solemnity of that tragic hour, however, the World Alliance was formed, and all through the war it continued to grow in numbers, earnestness and power.

THE NATIONAL COUNCILS

THE organization work which has been carried on since the Constance Conference in 1914, has been a fundamental work preparatory for the time when the return of peace would make possible a great expansion of the work of the Alliance. Since the beginning of the world war, councils have been established in fourteen countries and in each nation the aim has been to lay the foundations of our work so broadly and wisely that a strong superstructure can be built upon it as the work of the Alliance develops rapidly in the future.

Complete reports of these fourteen National Councils, giving an outline of their activities up to the time of The Hague Conference in 1919, will be found in the Handbook of the World Alliance, which can be obtained at the London Office, 41 Parliament Street, or from the New York Office at 70 Fifth Avenue. The present conditions of the fourteen National Councils may be summarized briefly as follows:

AMERICA

The American Council now has a membership of more than one thousand, with an Executive Committee, and a Board of Directors of one hundred members, representing the leaders in all the most important Protestant denominations. A monthly magazine, "World Friendship" is published, and an aggressive membership campaign is being carried on throughout the United States. Plans are being marked out for the rapid development of the American Council. Efforts are being made to establish local branches of the World Alliance in the most strategic cities of the United States, and to distribute information through these local branches and committees to the churches, men's clubs, women's clubs, and all other organizations, which can be counted upon to influence public opinion towards the Christianization of international relations.

In its work for international friendship and peace in the United States, the American Council of the World Alliance co-operates most cordially and helpfully with The Church Peace Union and with the Commission on International Justice

and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British Council, which has grown considerably in strength during the war, includes in its Executive Committee representatives both of the Established Church and of all the most important Free Churches. Some indication of the strength of the British Council is given by the fact that its monthly organ, "Goodwill," ably edited by the Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, is sent to more than six thousand members each month.

Much of the success which the World Alliance has met in Europe has been due to the devoted efforts of the Honorary Secretary of the British Council, the Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, who has kept in touch with all the Continental Councils from his office at 41 Parliament Street, London.

FRANCE

The French Council was re-organized in 1919 to include representatives of all the most important Protestant groups.

The leadership of the French Movement is in the hands of an especially strong group, constituting the eight French members of the International Committee, headed by Dr. Wilfred Monod, pastor of the Church of the Oratoire in Paris, Pastor Elie Gounelle of St. Etienne, the editor of *"Le Christianisme Social,"* and by M. Jacques Dumas of Versailles, one of the founders and editors of *"La Paix par le Droit."*

A special edition of *"Le Christianisme Social"* was issued early this year, devoted to the history and program of The World Alliance, and copies of this special edition were sent to all the Protestant pastors of France, and to the most influential Protestant laymen, as part of a membership campaign to greatly extend the work of the World Alliance in France. Copies of this special issue are being sent also to the pastors and most influential laymen of the Protestant Churches of Belgium, and to those of French-speaking Switzerland.

BELGIUM

The Belgian Council was established in 1919, and includes representatives both of the Synod of the Evangelical Protestant Churches of Belgium, and of the Protestant Missionary Churches of Belgium. A special effort will be made this year

to extend the membership of the Belgian Council, and to establish cordial relations of co-operation with the official bodies representing both of the Protestant Church organizations in Belgium.

ITALY

The Italian Council consists of about one hundred representatives of practically all the important Protestant denominations in Italy. A special effort will be made this year to strengthen the Italian Council by a membership campaign among the Waldensian Churches near the borders of France in northwestern Italy, as the Waldensian Church is by far the strongest Protestant organization in Italy, and is able to exercise an important political influence on international affairs through the election of three members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies from the Waldensian district.

SWITZERLAND

The World Alliance is especially strengthened in Switzerland through the official support of the Swiss Churches, which have elected an Executive Committee of eight members representing the churches of both French speaking and German speaking in Switzerland, to represent the Swiss Churches in the International work of the Alliance. This Committee issues two publications, one in French, *"Le Voix Chretienne,"* and the other in German, *"Christliche Stimmen."* These two publications have exercised an important influence in breaking down the barriers of international hatred and misunderstanding between France and Germany by interpreting the best Christian thought of each to the other even during the years of the war. Their work will be increasingly important during the period of international spiritual reconstruction and reconciliation.

HOLLAND

In Holland the movement is especially strong, representing and voicing the awakened international conscience of the churches in the midst of the devastation and desolation of the world's war reaching around Holland. The Dutch Council not only has the support of the most influential pastors and Christian laymen of Holland, but is officially favored also by the Queen of Holland and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who entertained the delegates to the International Congress held at The Hague, September, 1919, at luncheons and recep-

tions arranged in their honor. The Dutch Council has published a number of special pamphlets bearing on the war, on the peace and on international relations, but no regular publication has as yet been issued.

GERMANY

The German Council is the result of the efforts of a group of German Christians, who beginning in 1913, against tremendous obstacles and working at times during the war under personal danger of imprisonment and death, have met with a greatly increased response in the later years of the war and especially since the revolution of November 9, 1918, which brought about the separation of the State and the Church in Germany. The Executive Committee is composed of a strong and wisely representative group of Christians, including Prof. Deissmann of the Theological Seminary of the University of Berlin; Dr. Spiecker, the influential layman head of German Missionary Activities, and Dr. Siegmund-Schultze, the devoted Secretary, to whose efforts the creation of the German Council is largely due, and who has edited its organ, *"Die Eiche"* since 1913.

HUNGARY

The Hungarian Council was formed at a meeting in the Spring of 1918, but conditions since that time have been so confused, following the revolution and the Roumanian invasion, that it has been very difficult to proceed with the work of organization there. With more settled conditions in the future, howover, it is hoped that it may be possible to strengthen and extend the Hungarian organization next year, and create also a strong organization in Austria.

DENMARK

The International Movement is very strong in all the Scandinavian countries, and the World Alliance is universally considered as being the logical instrument for the expression of this international spirit. The Danish Council, under the leadership of Bishop Ostenfeld and Prof. Ammundsen, has united many of the internationally minded men among the Christians of Denmark and constitutes already a spiritual force of great potential power. Among Danish Christians especially there is a deep sense of the social mission of Christianity and the international problem is universally regarded here, as in

many of the other European countries, as being the heart and center of the social problem.

NORWAY

Despite the difficulties of communication between the different parts of the nation, caused by Norway's geographical conditions, with the deep fjords running into the mainland all along the coast, a promising beginning has nevertheless already been made towards the creation of a Norwegian Council which will be truly national in its representation.

SWEDEN

Under the leadership of Archbishop Soderbloom, the strong Swedish Council has already exerted a powerful influence, not only upon Swedish Christianity, but upon the Christian thought of all Europe during and after the war. The Swedish Council, because of its strength and geographical position, has been of great aid also in extending the movement into Finland and the new Baltic countries, and will be especially important for this work in the future.

FINLAND

The Finnish Council has made remarkable progress since the revolution set Finland free from the tyrannical rule of the Russian Czar, and foundations have been laid upon which a strong national organization can be built as conditions become more settled in this country.

LATVIA

The first Council to be established in the newly created nation at the east of the Baltic Sea is the Council of Latvia, as the Letts call their new nation. This Council was established with the help of the Swedish Council and sent a representative to the International Committee at The Hague in September, 1919. The organization will be extended to the other Baltic nations as soon as conditions make it possible.

JAPAN AND CHINA

National Committees of the World Alliance have been formed in Japan and China, and National Councils will be established in both these countries during the coming year.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

IN 1915 a meeting of the International Committee was held at Berne, Switzerland, and it was then resolved to call another meeting as soon as possible after the ending of the great conflict. The meeting at The Hague, held September 30-October 3, 1919, was the carrying out of this decision, and it revealed an unexpected strength and consecration to the task of reconstructing the foundations of international goodwill, and mobilizing the whole power of the Christian Church to prevent another world tragedy like the war just ended.

About thirty delegates from ten countries were expected, but the roll call on the opening day of the conference was answered by more than sixty delegates from national councils in fourteen countries. The reports revealed a wide range of activity, which has been carried on since the formation of the World Alliance in America, England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and new councils organized during the past year were reported in Belgium, Finland, Hungary, and in the new nations of Esthonia and Latvia (as the Letts call their new nation on the shores of the Baltic).

The activities of the conference were concerned chiefly with plans for the future development of the work on a world scale. It discussed the strengthening of the international organization and the national councils now existing; the formation of new councils in countries not yet represented; the relation of Christianity to the urgently needed task of international reconciliation; its relation to the League of Nations; to the problems of Christian missions as affected by the changes of the war; and to other important international questions. A Committee of Management, consisting of one representative from each of the fourteen countries, was elected and held its first session at the close of the International Committee meeting, taking the necessary steps to give effect to the decisions of the conference. The second meeting of the Committee of Management was called for April, 1920, in preparation for an important meeting of the whole International Committee, which will be held in Switzerland, probably at Geneva, the seat of the League of Nations, at the end of August, 1920.

One of the most valuable results of the conference was the reconciliation between the French and German Protestants who had been separated by the war, and the demonstration of the fact that through the power of Christian love and goodwill they could work together in breaking down the barriers of international hatred. The reconciliation began with a voluntary declaration made on behalf of the entire German delegation, condemning the invasion of Belgium by Germany as a moral wrong. This declaration naturally made it much easier for the French and German delegates to find a common meeting-ground, and all the meetings of the conference were marked by a singular unanimity of feeling and a common spirit of devotion to the principles of Christ's kingdom. On many questions, it is true, it was found, that more light will be needed before absolute agreement can be reached, but the conference proved that there is already agreement in spirit, and the plans were adopted at the meeting for rapidly carrying on the process of enlightenment through an international service of communication and publications, especially in the European countries in which it is most urgently needed.

The delegates to the conference were received most cordially by the Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jongheer Dr. Van Karnebeek and his wife in their home at The Hague, and representatives from each of the national councils were entertained at luncheon by the Queen of Holland at her summer home near Amersfoot. The keynote of the warm welcome which was extended to the conference by Holland was expressed by the Foreign Minister, who greeted the conference of representatives of Christianity from so many countries as one of the manifestations of the resurrection of the international life of humanity.

The American delegates at the meeting included the Rev. Peter Ainslie, D.D., of Baltimore; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, Executive Secretary of the American Council, and Mrs. Atkinson; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Rev. Arthur J. Brown and Mrs. Brown; Dr. Howard R. Gold, of the Interchurch World Movement; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D., Educational Secretary of the American Council; Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, D.D., of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Dr. J. A. Morehead, of the American Commissions of the Lutheran Church in Europe; Dr. Worth M. Tippy and Dr. George Nasmyth, International Organizer of the World Alliance.

The British delegates included the President of the British Council, the Lord Bishop of Winchester; the Chairman of

the British Committee, the Very Reverend the Dean of Worcester; the Honorary Secretary of the British Council, the Right Honorable Sir Willoughby H. Dickinson; Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin, Mrs. Creighton, the Rev. Alexander Ramsay, the Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, editor of "Goodwill"; Professor D. S. Cairns, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and the Rev. G. K. A. Bell, Chaplain to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

From France the delegates were Pastor Louis David Parker and M. Jules Faivret, while letters of greeting and warm sympathy were read from Pastor Wilfred Monod, of the Oratoire, Paris, President of the French Council, and from Pastor Elie Gounelle, of St. Etienne, France, the Secretary of the French Council.

From Belgium the delegates were the Rev. F. Rochedieu, President of the Synod of the Protestant Evangelical Church of Belgium, and the Rev. Henry Anet of the Belgian Missionary Church.

From Germany the delegates were the President of the German Council, Direktor Dr. Spiecker; Professor Deissmann of the Berlin University Theological Seminary; the Secretary of the German Council, Pastor F. Siegmund-Schultze; Professor Dr. Richter and Dr. Reinhold Schairer.

From Holland the delegates were Professor Kohnstamm, of the University of Amsterdam; Mr. Rene van Ouwenaller, Dr. J. A. Cramer, President of the Dutch Council, and Mrs. Cramer. The Secretary of the Dutch Council, Professor J. W. Pont, was unable to be present because of his absence on a governmental mission in South Africa.

From Italy the delegates were Sig. R. Falchi, of Turin; Rev. Ernesto Giampiccolo, of Rome; Dr. D. G. Whittingill and Mrs. Whittingill, of Rome.

From Denmark the delegates were Professor Valdemar Ammundson and Librarian Holgar Larsen, Secretary of the Danish Council.

From Finland the delegates were Professor Arthur Hjelt, D.D., Chairman of the Finnish Council; Dean Yrjo Loimaranta of Helsingfors, and the Rev. S. Sirenius. The Baroness Wrede, of Helsingfors, whose prison reform work of the past thirty years is known throughout Europe, was present as a visitor at all the sessions of the conference.

From Sweden the delegates were His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala, Archbishop Nathan Soderblum, the Chairman of the

Swedish Council; Dr. Knut B. Westman, the Secretary; Senator Gullberg and Mrs. Gullberg.

From Norway the delegates were Rev. N. B. Thvedt, of Kristiana, and Rev. F. Klaveness, of Bergen.

From Latvia the delegate was Pastor John Irbe.

From Hungary the delegates were Professor Dr. G. Antal, Reformed Theological College of Papa, Hungary; Mr. Alexis de Boer, Rev. John Victor, Mr. John Pelenyi.

From Switzerland the delegates were Professor Eugene Choisy, of Geneva; Dr. Ed. Quartier-la-Tenta, Vice-President of the Swiss Council of Heufchatel; Professor D. Bohringer, of Basel; Pfarrer O. Herold, President of the Swiss Council of Watwill, Zurich.

Realizing the urgent necessity for the League of Nations, the International Committee framed the following resolutions to be presented at the first meeting of the League of Nations:

"The members of the International Committee of the World Alliance for promoting International Friendship through the Churches assembled at The Hague, October 1-3, 1919, beg to lay before the first meeting of the League of Nations the statement following:

"They regard the effective establishment of a League of Nations guaranteeing to every people great or small, apart from racial distinction, equal justice, opportunity and safety by the united power of all, as a step of the utmost importance for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God on earth. They anticipate with lofty and far-reaching hopes the development of your body as a living reality; with enlarging influence and increasing power for constructive economic action and for the consolidation and application of international law.

"Realizing that a true and enduring peace of the people is not achieved merely by organization to make war difficult, but must involve the recognition by all nations of a common humanity unified by ties of love and governed in all its relations by the spirit of the Golden Rule, they are convinced that without the co-operation of the moral and religious forces of mankind, the noblest purposes, for which our organization has been founded, can never be attained. They therefore assure you of their profound and continued interest in our work, their earnest prayers for the blessing of Almighty God upon your undertaking, and their steady determination to labor for the creation of the atmosphere of sympathy and general desire for the common good in which alone your efforts can achieve full success.

"With deep respect they beg leave to submit for your consideration four resolutions which they have adopted and to which they trust you will be able to give effect. The terms of such resolutions are:

1. Since the League of Nations has not realized its ideal and cannot fully achieve its purposes so long as any state remains outside, this Committee desires to record its conviction that the Council of the League should admit to membership every state that desires inclusion and accepts the Covenant of the League.

2. The Committee regards as vitally important the character of the mandates to be granted by the League of Nations for the administration or control of the backward or unorganized races of the world. Such mandates should above all embody the principle of trusteeship on behalf of the natives of the regions to be controlled or administered; involving their protection from exploitation in the interests of others and their preparation for self-government and co-operation in an universal society of free peoples.

3. The Committee trusts that the Council of the League of Nations will accept as a primary duty and an urgent necessity the vigilant guardianship of the cultural and religious rights of minorities in the case of territories transferred under the Treaties recently concluded or hereafter to be concluded.

4. The Committee urges the incorporation at an early date into the Covenant of the League of Nations of a clause guaranteeing equality of race treatment, understanding thereby equal treatment before the law of all aliens resident within the territory of the government concerned."

ORGANIZATION FOR EFFECTIVE ACTION

Although we may believe profoundly in the League of Nations we must not think that the establishment of the League will in itself bring in the millennium. The League of Nations is at best merely a piece of machinery. It will help us forward, but the machine must have motive power, otherwise it will be ineffective. It is such a complicated machine that it will demand an enormous amount of moral force to keep it in motion. The secretariat, buildings, offices, agreements, covenants will not bring peace. The spirit of goodwill and the determination

to substitute "comprehension for conquest" as the ideal for national life can alone make the League of Nations effective. These qualities are found only in the individuals who go to make up the nations. The spirit of goodwill must be organized. This means that there must be organized within each nation groups of men and women who will earnestly set about the task of studying their own and other nations and their relations to each other and then, on the basis of their studies, formulate plans by which the new ethics of internationalism will be made effective. This means that men and women of goodwill within the nations must come to realize that the bringing about of peace through justice is the greatest thing in life.

WORLD PLANS

The International Committee employs a world organizer. Dr. George Nasmyth has been employed for this delicate task. His previous connection with the Cosmopolitan Clubs, the International Student Movement, and his wide European knowledge and international experience make him especially adapted for this work. He has already strengthened the work in the various nations he has visited. He is continuing his work visiting Councils already established, helping them in their plans and campaigns, and visiting other nations where no work has been attempted, calling together groups of men and women, and organizing them into Councils of the World Alliance.

PROGRAM FOR AMERICA

The American Council has taken an active share in all the world plans. It is well represented in the International Committee and is carrying a large share of the financial responsibility for the world work. In co-operation with The Church Peace Union, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, it is attempting to meet the needs of the hour by bringing America into active participation in all great affairs that are demanding the attention of humanity.

APPENDIX

I

PREAMBLE AND CONSTITUTION
adopted by
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE
at Berne, Switzerland, August 26, 1915
and ratified by
THE AMERICAN COUNCIL
at Garden City, N. Y., April 27, 1916

PREAMBLE

INASMUCH as the work of conciliation and the promotion of amity is essentially a Christian task, it is expedient that the churches in all lands should use their influence with the peoples, parliaments and governments of the world to bring about good and friendly relations between the nations, so that, along the path of peaceful civilization, they may reach that universal goodwill which Christianity has taught mankind to aspire after.

Inasmuch as all sections of the Church of Christ are equally concerned in the maintenance of peace and the promotion of good feeling among all races of the world, it is advisable for them to act in concert in their efforts to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

In order to enable the different churches to be brought into touch with one another, steps should be taken to form in every country councils of either a denominational or inter-denominational character (as the circumstances of each case require), whose object it will be to enlist the churches, in their corporate capacity, in a joint endeavor to achieve the promotion of international friendship and the avoidance of war, and that for this purpose a central bureau should be established for facilitating correspondence between such councils, collecting and distributing information, and generally co-ordinating the work connected with the movement.

CONSTITUTION

The Alliance

I. The Alliance shall consist of Constituent Councils formed in accordance with the above preamble, and having as their object the object of the Alliance.

Constituent Councils

II. Every Constituent Council shall appoint its own officers, make its own rules, and administer its own affairs in such manner as it thinks best suited for the requirements and conditions of its own work.

Annual Reports

III. Every Constituent Council shall, on or before the 1st of March, send to the Central Committee a report of the work during the last calendar year, and the International Committee shall collect and print all these reports, and circulate them, together with a report of their own work, to all the Constituent Councils.

The International Committee

IV. There shall be an International Committee consisting of members nominated by the Constituent Councils. A member shall hold office for three years from the date of his nomination, but may be renominated. The number of members to be nominated by each Constituent Council shall be determined from time to time by the International Committee.

New Constituent Councils

V. The International Committee may recognize a new Constituent Council, and shall decide the number of members which such Councils may nominate to the International Committee.

Duties of the International Committee

VI. The International Committee shall deal with all matters of common interest to the Alliance and regulate the general conduct of its affairs, and shall keep the Constituent Councils in touch with one another and acquainted with the progress of the movement. It shall summon a general conference of the Alliance whenever it deems this to be advisable. It shall elect its own officers, and may appoint sub-committees and delegate

to such sub-committees such of its own powers as it may think fit.

The Bureau

VII. The International Committee shall establish and maintain a Bureau with such officers as may be necessary for conducting the affairs of the Alliance.

Alteration of Rules

VIII. These rules may be altered either at a general conference of Constituent Councils summoned for the purpose, or by the International Committee recommending the alteration to all the Constituent Councils and obtaining the written consent of three-fourths of those Councils to the proposed alteration.

REPRESENTATION OF CONSTITUENT COUNCILS

It was resolved that until otherwise decided by the International Committee the existing Constituent Councils shall be represented by the following numbers of delegates, and each Council shall be entitled to nominate members to fill vacancies that may occur in their number

The American Council	13	members
The British Council	8	"
The French Council	8	"
The German Council	8	"
The Danish Council	4	"
The Dutch Council	4	"
The Italian Council	4	"
The Norwegian Council	4	"
The Swedish Council	4	"
The Swiss Council	4	"

and that in the event of a member being unable to attend a meeting of the International Committee, the Council of which he is a member may appoint a substitute.

II

BY-LAWS OF THE AMERICAN COUNCIL

Name

I. The name of this body shall be the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

Purpose

II. The purpose of the American Council of the World Alliance shall be to promote the interests and secure the objects set forth in the constitution of the World Alliance, particularly as applied to the situation in the United States.

General Membership

III. Any person may become a member of the American Council of the World Alliance who sympathizes with its objects and desires by personal and financial aid to promote the movement. Members shall be divided into seven classes:

Patrons	$500.00	Contributing	$10.00
Life	100.00	Sustaining	5.00
Honorary	50.00	Regular	2.00
Subscribing	25.00		

Council

IV. The American Council of the World Alliance shall consist of all the members who join the organization and pay their annual dues.

Co-operative Relations

V. The American Council of the World Alliance is in organic connection with the International Committee of the World Alliance, and co-operates with the Commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and with all churches and religious organizations in the United States.

Board of Directors

VI. The Board of Directors shall consist of 100 members elected by the Council. The officers of the Board of Directors shall be the officers of the Council. This Board shall receive the annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, elect an executive committee and transact such other business as naturally comes before such a committee.

Executive Committee

VII. The Executive Committee shall consist of not more than 15 members to be elected annually by the Board of Directors. The President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer, and the Secretaries of the Council and the Chairman and Secretary of the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Goodwill shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee. It shall have power to fill vacancies in its membership. The immediate direction of the work of the Council shall be under its care. It shall make an annual report to the Board of Directors, make nominations for membership in the Council, and prepare full agenda for the meetings of the Board of Directors. It shall have power to drop members from the Council for adequate reasons, which action shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for ratification. It shall appoint sub-committees for special work, such as Committees on Finance, on Literature, on Membership, etc., and shall perform any duty assigned to it by the Board of Directors.

Meetings

VIII. The Council shall hold meetings at such time and place as may be determined by the Executive Committee. The Board of Directors shall meet at least once a year at the call of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall hold regular meetings on the Third Thursday in January, March, October and December. The annual meeting of the American Council shall be held on the Third Thursday in May of each year. A quorum for any meeting of the Executive Committee shall consist of five members. At the annual meeting a quorum shall consist of twenty-one members of the Council.

Officers

IX. The officers shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Secretaries, and shall hold office until their successors are elected. There may also be one

Honorary President and an Honorary Vice-President from each ecclesiastical body having members on the American Council.

Finance Committee

X. A Finance Committee shall be appointed to prepare and recommend a budget and suggest ways and means for providing funds for the work of the Council.

Publications and Petitions

XI. All publications of the Council shall before publication, be submitted to, and be approved by, the Committee on Literature. No local Committee or ecclesiastical Commission shall issue any statements or literature, nor send petitions or letters to the President, Members of Congress, or other legislative bodies, under the name of the World Alliance without securing sanction therefor from the Executive Committee.

Amendments

XII. These By-Laws may be amended at any regular meeting of the Board of Directors by a two-thirds vote, provided due notice of the proposed amendment is given in advance of the meeting.

The World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

Chairman (Vacant)

Vice-Chairman, Rev. William P. Merrill, D.D.

Joint Honorary Secretaries

Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H. Dickinson, K.B.E.
41 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1

Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D.
70 Fifth Avenue, New York

M. Jacques Dumas
5 bis Rue de Beavau, Versailles

Pastor F. Siegmund-Schultze
Berlin, O. 17 Fruchtstr. 64

Dr. Knut B. Westman
Sysslomansgatan 19, Uppsala, Sweden

Professor Eugene Choisy
Ave. Calas 4, Champel, Geneva

International Organizer

Dr. George Nasmyth

OFFICES

41 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
10 J. P. Coenstraat, The Hague

NATIONAL COUNCILS

America, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Latvia (Lettland)

PUBLICATIONS

BRITISH EMPIRE

GOODWILL
Editor, the Rev. J. H. Rushbrooke, M.A.

FRANCE

REVUE DU CHRISTIANISME SOCIAL
Editor, Pasteur Elie Gounelle

GERMANY

DIE EICHE
Editor, Pastor F. Siegmund-Schultze

HOLLAND

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTENDOM
Editors, Dr. J. A. Cramer and Prof. J. W. Pont, D.D.

NORWAY

FRED PAA JORDEN
Editors, Archdeacon C. Hansteen and
Rev. Fredrik Klaveness

DENMARK

FREDS-VARDEN
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SWITZERLAND

CHRISTLICHE STIMMEN or LA VOIX CHRETIENNE
Editors, Pfarrer Keller and Pasteur Bornand

AMERICA

WORLD FRIENDSHIP
Editor, Rev. Frederick Lynch, D.D.